

Irma Red Cross Ice Carnival, We., Feb. 18th

HOCKEY

On Wednesday, January 26, the Alton peewees ventured to Irma to play hockey but were defeated by the score of 5-3.

On Saturday, January 31, the Alton peewees once more came in to tangle with the Irma peewees in a game of hockey, but were beaten by the score of 1-0, Lawrence Cooper getting his first shut-out.

On Wednesday, February 4, the Irma peewees lost a 7-2 decision to the Wainwright peewees at Wainwright.

ADMINISTRATOR IN CHARGE OF M.D. BATTLE RIVER

Mr. R. B. Ritchie of the department of municipal affairs, government of Alberta, having been appointed administrator of the dissolved municipal district of Battle River, No. 423, in the ministerial order dated January 30, 1942, met with the secretary-treasurer of the said dissolved district at the Battle River office at 2:30 p.m. on Saturday, February 7, 1942.

Mr. Chas. Wilbraham was appointed clerk in charge of the Battle River office of the municipal district of Wainwright, No. 392, as from January 30, 1942, to March 13th, 1942, duties to continue as formerly.

Map of the enlarged municipal district was posted in the Battle River office and appended to same was an addition to form "K" with regards to nomination of candidates at a general election.

Form RB 48 statement of material aid issued during the month of January 1942, amounting to \$32 was certified by the clerk and administrator.

Accounts as follows:

Chas. Wilbraham, salary
January, 1942 \$117.33
Receiver General N.D.T.,
January, 1942 2.67

Petty cash 35.63
presented, approved and signed
by Mr. C. G. F. More of Edmonton

Mr. C. G. F. More of Edmonton was appointed returning officer to conduct the election, was present at the meeting and took delivery of the necessary election forms on hand, and advised that he would be at the municipal district office at the town of Wainwright as from the hours of 3:00 to 4:00 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, February 21st, 1942, to receive nominations. Usual notices would be posted.

The following meetings originally scheduled will not be held:
Thursday, Feb. 12, 1942, council meeting, Irma;

Saturday, Feb. 14, 1942, Fabian ratapapees' meeting;

Saturday, Feb. 21, 1942, annual meeting of the municipal district of Battle River, 423, Irma.

The clerk in charge of the Battle River office was authorized to deal with all matters of an emergent nature during the tenure of his office.

Meeting concluded at 3:30 p.m.
CHAS. WILBRAHAM,
Clerk in charge of the
Battle River office M.D.
Wainwright, No. 392.

Grasshoppers Expected This Year

The Alberta Field Crops branch has commenced preparations to cope with an expected outbreak of grasshoppers this spring. No matter how unfavorable the spring weather may be for the pest, it is expected that there will be crop losses unless farmers take steps to meet the situation. If May and June should be even slightly drier than normal, losses over a large area may be considerable as the egg population is quite heavy.

A moderate "outbreak" is forecast for most of the territory lying east of a line drawn from the Montana border through Macleod, Calgary, Three Hills, Killam and Provost. Within this territory several small severe spots are shown. The most dangerous area in the province covers about 50

W.I. MEETING

The regular meeting of the Irma W.I. was held Thursday, February 5, at the home of Mrs. Ott. Nineteen members and one visitor were present. The sewing committee was appointed, Mrs. Enger, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. I. Sanders. The program committee submitted the yearly program and it passed. It was decided to have two hostesses for a meeting instead of three.

Quilts are being made for the Red Cross. The raffle donated by Mrs. E. Rae was won by Mrs. Stockton. A contest was conducted by Mrs. Fletcher. A delicious lunch was served by Mrs. Pryce Jones, Mrs. Thurston and Mrs. Webber.

"I SMELL SMOKE!" "YOU," LAWYER TOLD

(Edmonton Journal)

There is nothing wrong with a crown prosecutor being a fiery individual, but even that can be carried too far, as city police court learned to its amusement Friday.

C. G. Purvis, K.C. was just opening an examination of a witness when he stopped in the middle of a question, sniffed the air a couple of times and said: "Your Worship, I smell sulphur smoke!"

Magistrate Millar sniffed. The witness sniffed. Other lawyers and court officials sniffed. Then they all frantically checked over pipes in their pockets while Mr. Purvis smiled.

The search revealed nothing, but Mr. Purvis stopped smiling when a lawyer reached over and pointed to a whisp of smoke issuing from his suit coat pocket. "It's you Mr. Purvis," he said.

And it was. The crown prosecutor gingerly brought out two smoking matches which had ignited in his pocket and laid them on a counsel table.

When the smoke and laughter cleared the case continued.

FAREWELL HELD FOR ART PETERSON, JR.

Once more the friends and neighbors in Irma turned out in full force to bid farewell and good luck to yet another of our fine young men who leaves to join up for service, Arthur Peterson, Jr. The evening was spent in games, contests and musical numbers. Mr. Reeds made a very efficient master of ceremonies and Miss Lois Longmire sang two delightful solos. By special request Mrs. Allen gave a repeat on a reading given at a former social gathering. The program part of the evening closed with a duet by Mrs. Fletcher and Mrs. Carter. Miss Evelyn Elford very kindly presided at the piano for the musical numbers and games.

Following lunch the guest of honor came to the front to receive on behalf of a large host of friends both present and absent, a purse of money as a small memento, and with wishes for the best in whatever he undertakes. Arthur found it hard to find words to express his appreciation but was sincere in his thanks to all. God Save the King was sung in closing.

News of Our Boys

Arthur K. Peterson left for Edmonton last Monday to report for duty and was sent east on Tuesday evenings flyer for training in the air force.

Lewis Jones enlisted last Tuesday with the Engineers at Edmonton.

Delbert Allen was home on leave last week-end from the training depot at Edmonton.

Wainwright Man Medalist

St. Thomas, Ont., Feb. 9.—Three western Canadians were gold medalists Friday in graduation ceremonies at the R.C.A.F. technical training school here. Medalists included AC. W. M. Whiteley, Wainwright, Alta., top honors in airframe mechanics.—Edmonton Journal.

The above W. M. Whiteley is a son of the late G. W. and Mrs. Whiteley of the Fabian district. Nice work, Bill.

CHURCH NOTICES

UNITED CHURCH
Irma—Sunday school 11 a.m.

Public worship 7:30 p.m.

A hearty invitation is extended to all.

—V—

SHARON LUTHERAN CHURCH
Sunday school and bible class at 1:30 p.m.

Divine service 2:30 p.m.

—V—

IRMA Y.P.U. REPORT

The last meeting of the Irma Y.P.U. was held on January 28th. It was under the leadership of Mina Currie, convener of the fellowship group. During the devotional period several hymns were sung, the scripture was read by Muriel Wilbraham and the topic on Fellowship was given by Mina Currie.

A business meeting was then conducted. It was decided a committee be chosen to sponsor a variety concert at such time the committee feels advisable.

The program consisted of a vocal solo by Lois Longmire, a boy's choir by some of the girls of the group. Piano solo by Jack Stead being encouraged, he played a second selection. Duet by Muriel Wilbraham and Kathleen Jones who were also cheered, and a reading by Jack Stead.

The young people then retired to the basement where several games were played and a delicious lunch served. The meeting closed with God Save the King.

WARNS AGAINST HORSE SLEEPING SICKNESS

Sleeping sickness in horses caused losses in Alberta last year and this disease may occur in epidemic proportions in 1942. It is impossible to forecast the extent of the outbreak or the areas that may be most seriously affected. Any reduction in horses would be a serious matter when a shortage of gasoline or rubber may curtail the use of tractors for farm power.

Agricultural production is an important part of Canada's war effort and horses are necessary to carry on farming operations on the great majority of Alberta farms. Vaccination with chick vaccine is recommended to protect horses against Sleeping sickness and this method of prevention is a cheap form of insurance to safeguard farm horses from this disease.

To establish immunity, it is necessary to vaccinate before the outbreak is likely to occur and it is suggested that horse owners should make arrangements to have their horses vaccinated before seeding. Veterinaries and drug stores will be in a position to distribute commercial chick vaccine at a reasonable price and orders should be placed early to ensure that sufficient supplies may be obtained for this province.

The Department of Agriculture recommends vaccination of horses before seeding and warns against the use of anything but chick vaccine prepared by reliable manufacturers and distributed by veterinaries and drug stores.

World's Week

By HAROLD L. WEIR
Associate Editor and Daily Columnist of the Edmonton Bulletin

After last week's turbulent debate things at Westminster have settled back to normal with Prime Minister Churchill and members of parliament both equally satisfied that all had turned out for the best.

The House of Commons got two of the principal things that it had not been able to get before: The promise of Empire representation in the cabinet and the promise that a minister of production would be appointed. In recognition of the Prime Minister got what he wanted: A vote of confidence of 464 to one.

Lord Beaverbrook has been named production minister and other minor changes have been made.

It is agreed that Mr. Churchill's performance was masterly. When it finally came time for him to throw a fine chunk of meat to the wolves by promising to appoint a minister of production, the Prime Minister was able to persuade them that he had intended to do it all along—at least since long before the present debate was forced upon him.

Despite the assiduous efforts of Sumner Welles and the foreign ministers of the most of the other western republics of the western hemisphere meeting at Rio, Argentina's position could not be budged from its conviction that the Axis may yet win this war and that Argentina's best interests will be furthered by maintaining diplomatic and economic relations with the Axis.

Thus the solidarity which it had been hoped to achieve at the Rio conference was blocked by Argentinian obstructionism. Chile, which held a national election February first and did not wish to commit itself in the interim, stood with Argentina against unanimous severance of diplomatic and economic relations with the Axis.

Since the United States desired to preserve the principal of "unanimous" action by all of the republics it acquiesced in a meaningless resolution to "recommend" rupture which Argentina consented to sign.

Start planning your costume for the Red Cross Carnival.

IRMA U.F.C. ANNUAL MEET

The Irma U.F.C. local held its annual meeting in Hedley's hall on Monday, February 2, with an attendance of about seventy.

Owing to the fact that the president, Mr. Jackson, was away at Ottawa, the meeting was conducted by the vice-president, Mr. A. E. Blakley.

The first business was the election of officials for the coming year. These were as follows: president, Mr. J. Jackson; vice-pres. Mr. A. E. Blakley. The four directors were Charley Archibald, John Guibraa, Robt. Dempsey and Wm. Dootson.

Mr. John Guibraa gave a report of the recent convention held in Edmonton and afterwards answered several questions relating to same. After the necessary business had been transacted, the meeting adjourned and Mr. Ken Torgy was called, and talked for over an hour on conditions and government policy in New Zealand, after which he answered many questions to the satisfaction of all those present.

The next on the program were two songs by Mrs. W. Myers and Wm. Nash, after which a good supper of sandwiches, cake and coffee was enjoyed by all.

ALBERTA MAKES GOOD SHOWING IN WCTU CONTEST

As provincial superintendent of the W.C.T.U. scientific temperance contest, Mrs. Nancy O. Parke has been notified that the national judges have awarded one-third of the poster prizes and one-half of the health book prizes and one-half of the reference book prizes for the whole dominion to Alberta pupils. The findings of the essay judges are yet to be announced.

These are the final results of last year's contest in public and high schools. Also fifteen "honorable mentions" were accorded along these lines.

In connection with the above, local prize winners in the recent Sunday School Scientific Temperance course were Reginald Worthing, Lawrence Cooper, Betty Lou Hockett and Darrell Hockett.

The public and high school contests are in full swing now for this year, closing date Mar. 31.

DIRECTORS OF BATTLE RIVER IMPLEMENT GO-OP MEET

SEDGEWICK, Jan. 31.—The first Annual Directors' Meeting of Battle River District Implement Co-operative Association to be held since the organization meeting at Sedgewick on Dec. 12th, 1941 convened at Sedgewick on Jan. 31st. Present were A. Olstad, President of the Organization; E. T. Sanders, Vice-president; and the following directors: R. Beck, Czar; A. Beazer, Hardisty; S. Willumsen, Sedgewick; A. Kinser, Killam; H. Saur, Forestburg; H. S. Friend, Rosalind. Mr. H. E. Spencer of Edgerton was unable to be present. Roy McBride the Provincial organizer, was present to give valuable assistance and to advise the Directors.

Reports from the areas in which canvassers have been at work, indicate that the Machinery Co-op is going over the top. If you are a farmer you will shortly be visited by one of your neighbors who is canvassing the area in which you reside. You will be given an opportunity to put your shoulder behind the effort. Machinery prices must come down. Only farmers, working co-operatively, can do it. No one else will.

C. C. F. CANDIDATE DEFEATS MEIGHEN

LIBERALS AND C.C.F. WIN IN THE EAST

Liberal candidates were successful in three of the four by-elections held in eastern Canada on Monday, with the other seat going to the C.C.F. party when J. W. Nesworthy, almost unknown Toronto school teacher, defeated Conservative Leader Arthur Meighen in York South. Hon. Louis St. Laurent and Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, recently-appointed ministers in the Mackenzie King government, gained endorsement in their respective constituencies. Mr. St. Laurent in Quebec East and Mr. Mitchell in Welland. Dr. Gaspar Fautoux gained the other seat for the Liberals in Montreal-St. Mary. Barn Dance.

VIKING ITEMS

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Steele and son Douglas, of Irma district, were visitors with friends in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. H. W. K. Hilliker and little son were in Edmonton over the week-end returning Monday evening.

Mrs. Irene Hall, of Edmonton, announces the opening of the Marilyn Beauty Shop in the parlor formerly operated by Miss Josephine Klontz in connection with the Ted Hagen barber shop. Mrs. Hall is assisted by Miss Marjorie Carroll, operator, also of the city.

Jas. L. Smith will be in charge of the M.D. of Lakeview municipal office until March 13, after which, we understand, the office will be closed, and all books and records taken to the enlarged municipal unit office being arranged for at Minburn.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL AIDED MOVEMENT FOR BETTER PRICES

Over 400 prairie farmers were in Ottawa the forepart of the week and presented a petition to the government asking among other things that the initial wheat board price be raised to \$1.00 a bushel, basis the terminal. They presented a petition signed by 185,000 farmers.

This farm movement started in Saskatchewan, where it was given the fullest assistance and co-operation by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. In the case of this, the Alberta Wheat Pool gave assistance by paying the expenses of the United Farmers of Alberta and the United Farmers of Canada (Alberta section) and the Alberta Federation of Agriculture in the holding of a large number of meetings last fall.

The Alberta Wheat Pool also made a cash donation of \$1,000 to the U.F.A. and the U.F.C., \$500 to each, to pay the expenses of delegations from this province which joined with the Saskatchewan delegates on the trip to Ottawa.

—Wheat Pool Budget.

Victory Loan

This is Your WAR This is Your LOAN

The success of the loan depends on many small subscriptions. Buy all you are able, but BUY. Don't wait to be canvassed. Give the loan an early boost. The first time you are in town give your subscription to any of the local committee

P. E. JONES WM. FRICKELTON W. MASSON

R. H. OTT J. FLETCHER

ROSS McFARLAND
Chairman

Receive Special Training

Certain Graduates Of Air Training Plan Ferrying Bombers To Britain

The Royal Air Force ferry command has announced a new policy of using "certain" graduates of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan to deliver bombers to Britain following a ferry command training course on trans-Atlantic flying.

Officials said that as a result of the new policy three Hudsons were recently flown across the Atlantic fully manned by crews graduated under the Commonwealth Air Training Plan. They had taken the special ferry command course to familiarize them with the "special problems of trans-Atlantic flying."

Captain and pilot of one plane was Pilot Officer Hamar William Russ, R.C.A.F., 21-year-old citizen of Lethbridge, Alta. His navigator was 22-year-old Pilot Officer Colin Badham, R.A.A.F., from Bankstown, N.S.W., Australia, and the radio officer was a Montrealer, 19-year-old Sergeant Harry Gordon Black, R.C.A.F.

Another of the planes was captained by Pilot Officer Allan William Triggs, R.A.A.F., of Victoria, Australia. He is 28. Pilot Officer William Charles Hewitt, 33, R.C.A.F., a native of Liverpool, England, acted as navigator.

The third plane had 30-year-old Pilot Officer George Vivian Syer, R.A.A.F., of Caterham, Surrey, England, as captain. Pilot Officer Lynda Farquhar McRae, 19, R.C.A.F., of The Pas, Man., was the radio officer, while Pilot Officer Ronald Stevenson, 24, R.A.A.F., of Sydney, Australia, was navigator.

Graduated from the commonwealth plan, the men went to a maritime operational flying training centre where they were formed into crews, studying as units through an eight-week course.

After qualifying in the operational field, the crews took the "highly specialized" four-week ferry command course at an instructional base near Montreal.

The announcement said the last course brought them the "accumulated experiences" of all trans-Atlantic flying both before and since the war began. "Under the wings of veteran ocean flyers and technical experts, they were meticulously instructed in heavy load take-offs, high altitude flying and the use of oxygen, pyrotechnics and procedure to be followed in all manners of emergencies over and on the sea."

Should Last Ten Years

But Life Of Good Tires Shortened By High Speed

A fairly good set of automobile tires will last ten years or more. All you have to do, according to information furnished by experts, is to draw up a tire-use budget.

Although there's a big new synthetic rubber program, most civilians are still advised on good authority not to count on any new tires for an indefinite period—years, not months.

A new passenger car tire is good, on the average, for 15,000 miles of "safe driving" under what has been the American standard of automobile travel. That's the estimate of S. P. Thatcher, technologist of the United States Rubber Co. But it is based on average usage of the past, and the standard of safety is high. The mileage can easily be doubled by a fast at 50 miles an hour as they do at 30.

Tire companies have authenticated instances of tires that went over 50,000 miles.

Retreading will add about 80 per cent. to the original casing life to an old, but basically sound tire. Retreading at some future date, however, is not something on which the average motorist should count.

With a tire life of at least 30,000 miles pretty well established, the question of how long this mileage can be stretched out becomes important.

Deterioration of tires, aside from wear, is not subject to exact measurement. But the experts seem agreed that in modern tires there is no deterioration for three years, if the tire is given the right kind of protection from heat, light and oil. If the tire is used instead of stored it seems that its deterioration is postponed another year.

Nurnburg, Germany, long the capital of toyland, used to market almost a million dozen dolls a year.

More than 100 different species of tree grow to commercial size in Canada.

Flour, wheat and peas were being exported from Canada as early as 1749.

CANADIAN MAYORS FLY TO WASHINGTON FOR CONFERENCE



En route to Washington where they were guests at the U.S. conference of Mayors, 17 Canadian mayors pose with New York's Mayor LaGuardia before boarding a plane to fly to the nation's capital. Before the flight, they were guests of Mayor LaGuardia at a luncheon at the airport. Canadian mayors in the party were: John W. Fry, Edmonton; John Queen, Winnipeg; George C. McLean, St. Boniface; W. J. Heston, London; J. P. Ryan, London; Stanley Lewis, Ottawa; William Morrison, K.C.; Hamilton; Adhemar Raymond, Montreal; Edward Wilson, Verdun, Quebec; Joseph Labrecque, Sherbrooke; Antoine Deslauriers, city clerk of Mayor Labrecque; Charles Wason, Saint John, N.B.; Ray T. Forbes, Fredericton; Eric Crawford, city clerk of London; and George S. Mooney, executive of the Canadian Federation of Mayors.

Espionage In Norway

Information Supplied To Britain Has Been Great Help

The system of espionage developed in Norway has been of constant and considerable aid to Great Britain. Information is regularly supplied to the British on the land activities of the German troops in Norway, such as the construction of airports and submarine bases, or the shifting of troops and the size of the occupational forces. Information is also steadily sent to London on the movement of German ships along the Norwegian coast. It was in this way the British first learned that the new German battleship Bismarck was heading out to sea. Numerous other German ships have been sunk by the British along the Norwegian coast as the result of "tips" supplied by the espionage service in Norway, which has its own ways and means of communicating with London. It is an important phase of the battle which Norwegians are carrying out on the home front.

Science Shatters Fable

Research Has Confirmed Belief That Dogs Have Sweet Glands

The old fable that dogs pant because they cannot sweat has been "shattered" by discovery of sweat glands in their skins, says the editor of the Lancet, British medical journal.

J. G. Speed, an Edinburgh researcher, has found sweat glands in the skin of the lips, head, back, thorax, shoulders, thighs and pads of the feet, a finding previously reported by numerous other investigators but apparently not generally known.

A short walk every day is fine for your health — if you don't get run over.

Honors Richly Deserved

R.A.F. Ferry Command Will Figure In History Of War

Honors that have been conferred on three members of the Royal Air Force Ferry Command are richly deserved. They go to members of a group who, by the very nature of their calling, are compelled to work with entirely too little notice and praise. They fly their routes in secret, avoiding publicity, and were actually anonymous so far as the public is concerned until a comparatively short time ago.

When the history of this war comes to be written, however, one of the most heroic chapters must deal with these brave men. They will then receive their due meed of appreciation, recognition of the fact that they did much to make the winning of this war possible, and that in doing it they proved themselves heroes all.

Just An Old Friend

Lord Beaverbrook Hunted Up Waldorf Doorman To Say Good-Bye

Leonard Lyons tells this story in the New York Post. Lord Beaverbrook stayed at the Waldorf-Astoria Towers during his recent visit to New York. When he departed, last week end, he stopped in the lobby, and turned, confusedly to the manager who was escorting him to a side exit. "Is this the way I came in?" asked Beaverbrook. "Yes," said the manager. "Well, it looks different," said Beaverbrook. "I'm looking for an old friend of mine, who was here when I came in. I want to say good-bye to him—here he is." Beaverbrook darted through the door and made his farewells with Pat Brady, who's been the Waldorf doorman for 45 years.

Not Hard To Train

School Near London Fits Dogs For Work With Army

Taking a leaf out of Germany's war manual, Britain is training dogs for war service. At a "school" near London 80 animals of various breeds are being put through their paces for work with the army. Some of them already are attached to regular units.

Training falls into three grades: reconnaissance or advance patrol, static or listening post duty and intercommunication running. Every dog must first learn not to bark and to ignore gun-fire. Then each must be trained to pick up human scents and ignore all others. That is the groundwork of the "course."

The "commanding officer," a civilian, said "Alsatians and collies are outstanding for their intelligence but we cannot generalize." Decision to train dogs was taken as a result of incidents in the battle of France when the Germans used them effectively against British troops. One British attack, intended as a surprise, failed because a highly-trained Alsatian gave the position of the soldiers away to the enemy. Hundreds of Britons were killed. Another enemy-trained Alsatian gave away the position of an Australian regiment in Libya.

May Need Falsifying

St. Helena, speaking of islands, is still on the map, and Longwood, its famous country retreat, was in fair repair at last accounts. The house, though ample for an emperor 120 years ago, may need enlarging to accommodate a Fuehrer, a Duce and a Mikado all at once, says the New York Times.

The first anti-combine legislation in Canada was passed in 1859.

Good Talkers Are Scarce

Monopoly Of Conversation Is One Of Most Common Faults

A man whose work has caused him to travel widely and brought him into conversation with all kinds of people says that taking them as they come, nine persons out of ten are not good conversationalists.

He thinks it is a pity, too, since four or five out of those nine needn't be dull. They aren't unintelligent and their lives aren't so dull they don't have anything to talk about. They just don't know how to make what they have to say interesting to the other fellow.

The most common fault that makes a person a conversational bore, he says, is simply talking too much. No matter what a person has to say, if he keeps on saying it long enough, he'll wear out those who for politeness' sake, have to listen to him.

Next most common fault is not using any discrimination about what they talk about. Such persons will confide the most trivial details of their lives—what they like for breakfast, how they suffer from colds, etc.—in the naive belief that because they are fascinated by the smallest details of their existence, others will be, too.

And then there are the people whose lives and whose opinions would be interesting if they would only cultivate the habit of finding some connecting link between their experiences and those of the person to whom they are talking—so that they bring out for him what he will understand and appreciate.

This man thinks it is a shame for so many potentially interesting people to be bored—just because they don't take the trouble to spruce up their conversation—the way they do their looks.

He thinks it would be an easy thing to do, if whenever anybody found himself bored with another's conversation, he asked himself this question: "Do I ever go on like that?"

Problem In Arithmetic

Was Cleverly Solved For Two Arabians Who Had Dispute

Two Arabians sat down to dinner; one had five loaves, the other three.

A stranger passing by desired to eat with them, which they agreed to. The stranger dined, laid down eight pieces of money and departed. The proprietor of the five loaves took up five pieces and left three for the other, who objected and insisted on having one-half.

The cause came before Ali, the Caliph of Baghdad, who gave the following judgment: "Let the owner of the five loaves have seven pieces of money, and the owner of the three loaves one; for, if we divide the eight by three they make 24 parts, of which he who laid down five loaves had 15, whilst he who laid down the three had only nine; as all fared alike, and eight shares were each man's portion, the stranger ate seven parts of the first man's properties and only one belonging to the other; the money in justice must be divided accordingly."

Under a general order to speed up, the British treasury clerks started more simple systems of checking accounts and dealing with war damage claims.

No Food Shortage

Britain Able To Increase Food Rations In Third Winter Of Conflict

Britain entered the new year boasting she was the only warring nation able to increase food rations in the third winter of conflict.

Despite recent cuts in sugar, cheese and fats rations, Britain still is in a better position, or at least as good, as at the end of 1940. Her diet has been simple but nourishing, and the health of her people has improved rather than suffered.

"As we have improvised we have organized, and the picture now is one of firm control exercised for a well-defined purpose," Lord Woolton, minister of food, said in a review of the situation. "That purpose is to keep the nation well in spite of war restrictions and to have fair shares all round of whatever food is available."

There are many reasons for the success the food ministry has made of its job—a success so marked that the critical British press has had little but praise for Lord Woolton's department.

The dominions' vast food exports, the steady flow of commodities from the United States under the Lend-Lease plan, Britain's own agricultural policy, controlled prices and careful rationing all have played a part.

Full details of what foods Britain received and will receive from overseas cannot be revealed, but figures which have been released indicate into what tremendous totals they run.

The United States entry into the war and shipping conditions will govern to some extent the food Britain imports in 1942, but huge orders have been placed.

One million cases of tinned salmon are expected from Canada, and perhaps as many from the United States. Egg shipments from Canada since last September will total more than 30,000 dozen by the end of May. Canada by the end of March will have sent to this country 112,000,000 pounds of cheese, while new contracts provide for delivery next year of 600,000,000 pounds of bacon.

Gift To National Museum

Flowers 150 Years Old In Valuable Collection At Ottawa

Flowers that bloomed 150 years ago in fields now covered by the buildings of old London have been presented to the National Museum of Canada as a memorial to an English lawyer who spent his holidays and week-ends patiently collecting, cataloguing and mounting the plants he loved.

The collection was presented to the National Herbarium by J. H. Gibb, K.C., Ottawa. It was the work of his great-grandfather and was brought to Canada by his father who added to it the flowers he gathered in Newfoundland and the maritimes.

A. E. Forsell, national museum botanist in charge of the National Herbarium, said the collection was unique in Canada. Along with it came a copy of Flora Lindensis, with its plates colored by hand and one of the most-cited classics of the botanical world.

The flowers, carefully pasted to the long pages of 20 bound volumes, represent varieties which have vanished from the London area. The land they occupied had either been built over or the flowers killed by the proximity of factories belching smoke and fumes.

In 1792, the collector on a day's walk from his city home, was able to collect snowdrops from "fields covered with them," daffodils, narcissus, tulips and wild pansies. In a few years after 1791 he collected thousands of flowers and each was carefully mounted and catalogued. The collector had a cabinet specially built to hold his books of flowers, with drawers for little cards to which lichen specimens were attached. The cabinet was presented to the museum and houses the collection at present.

"These lichen specimens will last for hundreds of years and all can be identified by botanists even if the detailed descriptions accompanying them are lost," Mr. Forsell said.

Silver coin is legal tender up to \$10, the nickel five-cent piece up to \$5, and the one-cent bronze coin up to 25 cents.

The weaker sex is often the stronger sex because of the weakness of the stronger sex for the weaker sex.

The violin is believed to have been invented by King of Ceylon in 5,000 B.C.

The planet Pluto which was discovered in 1930 is only 3,668,000,000 miles from the sun. 2449

CANADIAN SOLDIERS GET "BEST SUIT" TO WEAR WITH "BEST GIRL"



Canadians will be hard put to it to distinguish officers from "other ranks" when the swank new walking-out uniform designed for army privates and N.C.O.'s makes its appearance a few weeks from now. For off-parade hours and social occasions, the dress has a turn much like that worn by commissioned officers, with the same type of cloth belt. The necktie is peach brown in color and collarless form part of the issue. The private even carries a swagger stick, also issued, and wears low shoes and flat black socks. This uniform, it is pointed out, does not replace the familiar battle dress, which has proved itself the most practical and comfortable ever designed for battle conditions, but is purely for "best" wear.

**All for One
One for All**

DURHAM CORN STARCH

DURHAM CORN STARCH
For Better Desserts

IVORY LAUNDRY STARCH

IVORY STARCH
Modern Directions on every Package

BEE HIVE Syrup

BEE HIVE CORN SYRUP
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"ALL THAT GLITTERS"
— By —
ANNE TEDLOCK BROOKS

CHAPTER VII

Tamar felt a hand on her shoulder.

"I'm all right," she asserted weakly trying to sit up.

She looked up into dark eyes that were anxiously studying her.

"I'm awfully sorry. I should have kept you from getting that nasty spill," Christopher Sande said. "Are you sure that there are no bones broken?"

"Tamar!" her father exclaimed as he ran up to her. "Child, are you hurt?" His face was whiter than the paper he held.

Sande was kneeling beside her there on the hillock where Madcap's flying hoofs had been brought up, shouting.

"I'm perfectly all right!" Tamar reaffirmed. She held out her slender white hand, and Christopher helped her to her feet. "A little scared, I'll admit. Poor little Madcap. She's more frightened than I. Look at her tremble!"

"Better let me take you home, Miss Randolph," Sande offered. "I'm through for a while. One of the boys can bring your mare."

Tamar's knees felt crumply and she said, "I think I will accept your offer. Now don't worry, Dad." To prove that she was unharmed she started toward the grey coupe that belonged to Christopher. "Don't keep

lunch waiting, please, Dad. I'll tell Phoebe to set the extra places."

The young engineer helped her into the car. "That was a bad shock," he said with concern in his voice.

"Mapcap is so gentle. I can't imagine her bolting like that."

Tamar waved aside the accident by changing the subject. "Do you like your work as an engineer?"

"This is most interesting. I spent eight months in Alaska and had some very practical experiences there. The thing that amazes me is the fact that this rich ore has lain here for generations unmined, but for the first shaft that was sunk into Crick Hill. How it could be left here so long, is almost inconceivable."

Christopher turned his dark head toward her, and said, "Will you have a cigarette?"

"Thank you. If I could give you a picture of the whole thing! The first mine that really produced was the Milder Mine, which yielded four million dollars. Oh, this part of the hills has always been prospected. Mr. Sande. Many of the families from Tahlanhoka have taken their bread and butter from the fields and creek bottoms of this county."

Her eyes wandered over the countryside. It was a beautiful morning. Suddenly she had an idea. "Have you been out to Summerville Square?"

"No. But the name sounds familiar."

"If you have an hour, let's drive over, and I'll show you something interesting in the way of making a living." She indicated a narrow turn down a country side road, and Tamar obligingly turned the car into it.

"I'm in no hurry to get back to the mine."

The car bumped along the rutted road, which grew rougher as they proceeded. The red dust lay about them and the land became hilly once more.

After a time they turned a short bend in the road and came upon an unpainted shack against the clump of pine trees which grew at the base of a higher hill. As the car came into a view a half dozen dirty, bedraggled children and as many barking dogs sprang toward them from nowhere. Tamar smiled at the look on Christopher's face.

A frowzy looking woman came to the door and stood there while the car drove up to the dilapidated gate. In a moment it was surrounded.

"Git down. Spot!" the woman called. "Don't go ter pesterin' the folks. Lemuel. Howdy folks, come in."

"Hospitality," smiled Christopher to Tamar.

"I want to show Mr. Sande some of the boys' work, Mrs. Fetten."

"Go right ahead, Miss Randolph. I can't hardly see you for the sun. I didn't recognize you at first. Lemme! Come here! Shading her eyes with one hand, and switching, her ragged skirt together with the other, she came out of the broken screen door.

"Pap and the boys is down to the north field to-day. Got 'em some new prospector's pans yesterday. The ol' ones was wore out. I'll keep the kids off'n the car."

As they left it behind, Tamar smothered the laughter that leaped to her lips. Christopher looked so glumly sympathetic.

"That was the newest child, and her name is Tamar. Yes, she was playing with a gourd. It was a fair imitation." The smile had left her lips now. "Oh, Christopher, it is a wicked shame, and yet it's so hopeless. There would never be any ending to trying to help them, and the queerest thing about it is that the father doesn't want to help!" She indicated a broken rail fence. "Here, pull up by that tree."

As they stopped, he could see three men, or rather a man and two youths sitting on their haunches down by the bank of a meandering creek. One of them turned and waved.

Tamar glanced at her white shoes. They were heavy sport brogans, but she hated to walk in the red soil, knowing that their color would never be white again.

With childish naivete, she sat down on the running board of the car.

"Excuse me, while I take off my shoes."

Sande swallowed suddenly. She was the most desirable creature he had ever seen, standing there in her wrinkled blue linen culottes, faded from many washings, barefooted, and with the sun turning the black hair to blue. He was silent as they crossed the open field.

"Good morning, Mr. Fetten. I've brought a friend here to see you pan some gold. This is Mr. Sande."

"Glad to see you, Miss Randolph."

and you, sir." He nodded toward the two boys, who were shyly peering at them from half-closed eyes. "Here, Oasie, let Mr. Sande see your pan."

The boy Oasie, accommodatingly held up his pan of ordinary-looking dirt. "It's empty, Pap. I'll start a new one."

He picked up a spade and quickly filled the pan, which was deeper than a pie tin. He took the pan of soil down to the flowing water of the straggling brook and let it run into the pan.

He crushed the clods with his hands as the water dissolved them and the pan was soon full of sticky mud. Then he shook it steadily. At regular intervals he stopped and flicked away the top mud and let more water run into the pan.

"Ain't that good enough, Oasie?" the father asked impatiently shifting his quid of tobacco to his other cheek.

At first it looked as though only fine particles of sand remained in the pan, then the engineer could see the bright specks of yellow scattered in it.

"Tain't quite, Pap," Oasie answered. He repeated the operation once more and then handed the pan to Sande.

"About 6 cents' worth," judged Fetten looking into the pan. "Now let's try this pile of special dirt over here, Oasie."

Oasie agreeably turned his spade into a pile of dirt a few yards away. He filled the pan, wet it down and shook it. This pan took about six minutes to clarify also. When it was done, the boy handed it to Sande again, wiping his brow with the back of his brown hand as he did so.

"There's lots more this time," Christopher said excitedly. "Why, this must be about five times as much!"

"Yep. Tis 'Bout 40 cents' worth there, mister," Fetten said laconically. "Well, I figger this beats tryin' to farm for a livin'. The soil cut here ain't fit for farmin' anyway. Tain't no good after you leave Shadwell, is it Miz Randolph?"

"No, it really isn't," Tamar said. "Not up in these hills."

Christopher thanked the man and he and Tamar went back toward the car. Tamar picked up her shoes and set them aside. "We'll stop at the Chestatee and I'll wave a minute, so I can put my shoes back on. I might shock Phoebe. If I came in barfooted with a young man."

They laughed and Christopher was remembering the feel of this girl in his arms as she had bumped into him on the stairs the afternoon before, at Shadwell.

They retraced their tracks past the Fetten shack, and the children stood in a silent group while they drove by the gate. Tamar waved to them and they hesitantly imitated her.

Tamar was glad when they got back to the main road. She indicated a place about a mile farther, and Christopher drove into the rutted car tracks down to the river. "Our favorite picnic spot," she said.

Before he could assist her, she was out of the car, and walking down to the shallow riffles. "It used to be an old ford, before the bridge was built," she called back.

He followed her and stood there while she stepped into the running water. He took out a large white handkerchief, and produced her shoes, which he had thoughtfully retrieved from the floor of the car.

"Oh, thanks." A sudden flush stained Tamar's cheek. She had forgotten to bring her shoes. He probably thought she was a very silly young lady. The flush deepened as she realized how unconventional she had been, not only in pulling off her shoes, but in asking him to bathe her feet.

She hastily wiped them and put her shoes on. Christopher was looking at the clatter of species of trees on the river bank, stooping to pull up a bit of moss at the roots of one.

"Dad intended asking you for lunch," Tamar said. "Won't you stay?"

(To Be Continued)

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Count 1, you step forward on the left foot. Count 2, step forward on the right foot. But, on Count 3, don't move your feet! Simply shift weight back to left foot, raising right toe. On Count 4, shift weight forward to the right foot.

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The following booklets are also available at 15c each:

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110—"Hand-Made Gift Novelties"

100—"Vitamins To Keep You Fit"

101—"Life Begins at Forty"

160—"Planning and Budgeting Wedding"

GEMS OF THOUGHT

RIGHT OR MIGHT?

If mankind had wished for what is right, they might have had it long ago.—William Hazlitt.

It has been said of the world's history hitherto that might makes right. It is for us and for our time to reverse the maxim, and to say that right makes might.—Abraham Lincoln.

God reigns, and will "turn and overturn" until right is found supreme.—Mary Baker Eddy.

So let it be. In God's own might We grid us for the coming fight, And, strong in Him whose cause is ours.

In conflict with unholy powers, We grasp the weapons He has given, The Light, and Truth and Love of Heaven.—Whittier.

Nothing but the right can ever be expedient, since that can never be true expediency which would sacrifice a greater good to a less.—Whately.

No man has a right to do as he pleases, except when he pleases to do right.—Simmons.

Are Finding Out

London correspondents of American papers, who poked fun at and made frequent protests to our Service Censors, are now worried over the trials and tribulations of their own censorship. British newspapermen now get a sly satisfaction out of the troubles of their trans-Atlantic colleagues, and their discovery that the blue pencil is not peculiar to Senate House and Whitehall.

The official language of Liberia, independent Negro republic, is English.

2449

Canada's Base Metal Mines

Turning Out Record Quantities But Aim To Do Better

While Canadian civilians are being asked to conserve use of metals to help the war effort, base metal mines are taking further steps to increase available supply of those metals at the source. With exports of non-ferrous metals up almost 25 per cent. in the first 11 months of 1941 over the corresponding period in 1940, base metal mines have already been turning out record quantities, but they aim to do better still. Expansion called for under the Hyde Park agreement is expected to bring mineral production to a level hardly thought possible before the war.

The metal production picture in 1941 offers a striking contrast to that in 1917. Metal prices to-day on the average, are only half those existing in the last war, but quantities produced are tremendously greater. With actual production figures not available approximate increases over the first Great War period are estimated as follows: Copper, 750 per cent.; lead, 1,300 per cent.; nickel, 250 per cent.; zinc, 1,650 per cent.

Certainly Canada's base metal industry has reason to be proud of its efforts in this way to save democracy.—Financial Post.

An Australian Hero

Private Became Target To Draw Enemy's Attention From Troops

The struggle between Australian and Japanese forces in western Malaya might well be described as "The Battle for the Roads" and brought to light an example of ultra-heroism among the defending forces.

A private, volunteered to expose himself as a target by walking along a road while his comrades crept along through rubber trees on each side of the road armed with small machine-guns. They blasted each tree that sniping fire came from and mopped up the nuisance area.

The heroic private fell wounded from one of the last enemy shots, but the injury proved not serious and he remained with his unit.

Peter Cooper, in building the "Tom Thumb," first steam locomotive to haul a passenger train in the United States, in 1830, used musket barrels for boiler tubes.

Drive out ACHES



Used Football Trick

United States Marines Surprised Japs Landing On Wake Island

The United States Marines on Wake Island employed a favorite football trick, the mousetrap, to sink a Japanese cruiser when the enemy attacked the small Pacific island.

Gridgers often allow an impetuous enemy lineman to break through their line when they are on the offensive, then they barge into him from the side, shove him out of the play and send a ball carrier through his vacated spot for a gain.

The Marines deliberately withheld their fire after the first few bombings and when the Japanese, believing all batteries had been silenced, moved toward shore in their cruiser, the Marines blew it out of the water with gunfire. It was the Devil's Dogs' version of football's mouse-trapping.

Very Old School

Eton College was 501 years old on Dec. 6 last. A laurel wreath was placed on the statue of Henry VI, the founder, in the schoolyard, and the school had a full day's holiday.



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The World of Wheat

by H. G. L. Strange

Director of the Searle Grain Co.
—V—

A most fascinating and interesting piece of work that all farmers should attempt at this time of the year is the germinating of the grain they propose to use as seed. It is quite practicable for farmers to test their own seeds at home and no special equipment is needed.

A fair-sized flower pot, or even a wooden box, say twelve inches by six inches by six inches deep with a few holes drilled in the bottom to allow drainage will do. The container should be filled with nice loamy earth such as can be dug out of a summerfallow field. Then 100 seeds should be planted about 1½ inches deep in this soil. The soil should be watered daily. The box should be placed in front of a window and where the temperature will be the ordinary house temperature. It should not be placed too near a stove.

In a few days the sprouts will begin to appear and they can be counted, and so the percentage of germination can be figured, and the farmer can also observe whether the sprouts are strong and vital or weak and feeble.

In the event that the germination is low, then a sample of the seed should be submitted for official testing. Any Elevator Agent can have such a test made.

FARM MAGAZINE ANNOUNCES BIG CROSSWORD PUZZLE CONTEST

\$500,000 in Cash prizes is being offered in a unique and amusing Crossword Puzzle Contest to run in the Family Herald during February, March and April. Novel features of this contest are: the exceptionally entertaining puzzle clues, the provision that contestants may enter at almost any stage of the game and the attractive additional weekly prizes.

When the long winter evenings set in, the Family Herald's Big Annual Contest is welcomed eagerly in thousands of Canadian homes... for the Family Herald can always be counted upon to provide something really different and outstanding.

Family Herald Contests are always entertaining because the editors of this 37 year old publication feel that, in these strenuous times entertainment has a necessary and important place in well-balanced living. Therein lies the reason behind the enormous bulk of entertaining features, stories, serials and contests, the Family Herald provides for its readers.

To all who love fun, puzzling and the thrill of trying for a worthwhile cash prize (the top prize in the crossword puzzle contest is \$200.00) this new Family Herald contest is one not to be missed.



Dr. K. W. Neathy
Director, Agricultural Department
North-West Line Elevators Association

Cereal Variety Recommendations

No less than eight varieties of wheat are officially recommended in the prairie provinces. Due to the striking differences in soil and climate found in various regions, it is natural that some varieties should be particularly well adapted to certain regions. Each year standard and new varieties are tested at widely separated points. Hundreds of such tests are conducted, and the results carefully examined by provincial cereal variety zonation committees.

On the basis of experimental results, official recommendations are published; and these are distributed to all grain buyers of line elevator companies associated with the Agricultural Department of the North-West Line Elevators Association. Recommendations respecting oats, barley and flax are also included.

In order to achieve the best results in grain production, the farmer must be sure to grow the variety best suited to his local conditions, and he must have reasonably pure seed which will germinate and grow vigorously.

Crop Improvement Associations are now functioning in each of the three prairie provinces and through them the country elevator grain buyer becomes the recognized distributor of registered and certified cereal seeds. He will be glad to advise respecting recommended varieties, and will place seed orders with the Crop Improvement Association.

Several new varieties of oats and barley have been released during the past few years. The emphasis now placed on livestock production justifies more attention to securing the best varieties of coarse grains. Also, the Government is asking for more and more flax.

Grow only good seed of a good variety.



The Spirit of The Pioneer Mother Flames Anew Today

THINK BACK to the old days—when Canada was young.

Think of the high courage, the indomitable will of those pioneer women. Within the stockade or in the open field, they toiled—yes, fought—by the side of their men for the safeguarding of everything they held dear.

In the hearts of the women of Canada, this old spirit flames anew today! Gone are the heavy muskets, the log barricades—but the love of freedom, the stubborn resolve to win through at all costs—these things remain unchanged, unchangeable!

Grimly quenching their tears, mothers say "God bless you" to their fighting sons—everywhere young women are serving where duty calls—the women of Canada are bound together in one common cause.

In thousands of Canadian homes, women are revising their family budgets, planning new economies, making extra sacrifices—so that more and more money will be available for the purchase of Victory Bonds.

They know—these women of Canada—that every dollar loaned now means more tanks—more guns—more planes—more ships—more of everything which is needed to smash Hitlerism and bring Peace to all the family hearths of the world.

Get Ready
to Buy
the New
COME ON CANADA!
VICTORY BONDS

National War Finance Committee, Ottawa, Canada

A43

WARBLE FLY CONTROL

The late winter and spring months are the proper time to treat cattle for the control of warble flies, or heel flies as they are sometimes called. The most effective method of treating cattle for warbles is to apply a wash containing Derris Powder to the backs of the animals.

The first treatment should be given when the swellings caused by the grub become conspicuous on the backs of the animals. A second and third treatment are recommended at intervals of 28 days. Before applying the wash, the backs of the animals should be brushed to remove the scale from the breathing holes and allow the wash to come in contact with the grub.

There are many commercial preparations available for warble control. Anyone wishing to make his own wash, however, may do so by using standardized Derris Powder. To one gallon of water add one quarter-pound of soap and boil until the soap is dissolved. Allow this solution to stand until cool, then add one pound of Derris Powder. Mix to form a thin paste—then pour in the remainder of the gallon stirring constantly. Apply the solution with a brush.

BEEF CATTLE PRICES

The outlook for beef cattle producers in 1942 is favorable. Supported by the strong consumer demand, and an available export market in the United States, coupled with the restricted amount of pork products available for consumption, prices of beef cattle are expected to retain their present satisfactory level. There will probably be a slight increase in the numbers of cattle during the coming year, says the Current Review on Agricultural Conditions in Canada, and marketings of beef cattle will probably be somewhat higher.

When buying colored or figured blankets inspect them carefully all over to see that there are no uneven woven places or mottled dyed spots. Unfold new blankets and inspect the edges, bindings and corners.

Individual upside-down puddings take less baking time than one large pudding. Place slices of fruits, well sugared and spiced, in buttered muffin pans, cover with pudding batter and bake as usual.

WHEAT FOR HORSES

The best single grain for horses is unquestionably oats, although, if necessary, wheat may be used in the ration, especially for work horses, states the Agricultural Supplies Board War-Time Series Pamphlet No. 60 on "Wheat as a Feed for Live Stock". Wheat should be rolled or coarsely ground for horses and may be used with the greatest safety when fed in conjunction with a bulky feed like oats. The addition of wheat to the ration should be made gradually. A copy of this pamphlet may be obtained by writing to the Publicity and Extension Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture Ottawa.

Large mushrooms, broiled and stuffed with savory corn, make a tasty garnish for roasts, fish or fowl. Use the scooped out part of the mushrooms for sauces or soup the next day.

Macaroni and cheese, Spanish rice or meat stews are just as good the second as the first day. They can be quickly reheated in a pan of hot water in the oven or in a double boiler.

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Best Dressed Boy, under 10 yrs. Best Dressed Girl, under 10 yrs. Best Dressed Couple
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Judging at 8:30

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Novelty Hockey Game and Races

Admission: Adults 25c Children 15c



India's War Effort

Bonds of Empire become closer when a common enemy attempts to break down the mighty British Commonwealth of Nations. Far-flung though it is, each part of the Empire is doing its utmost in resisting the forces of destruction which are now bent upon it. Our own war effort is constantly before us, and the activities of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have spoken for themselves in the news of the campaigns in the Far East and in Africa.

From what, to us, seems a remote part of the Empire, the mighty land of India, now comes a story of a great contribution to the common cause in time of peril. There, four hundred million people, inheriting a civilization that goes back to the remote past, have taken their place with the other people of the commonwealth and are making a noteworthy effort in many phases of the war. Sir Girji Shankar Bajpai, K.B.E., C.I.E., Agent General for India to the United States, recently visited Canada, and revealed some very interesting facts and figures in connection with Indian war effort. Sir Girji is a distinguished servant of both the British Crown, and the Indian people, and he is able to speak with authority of Indian affairs.

Army of Million Men

In his graphic presentation of the extent of his country's contribution to the war, Sir Girji revealed that the Indian army, which consisted of one hundred and seventy thousand troops when war broke out, now has over a million men, and could easily be expanded to include eight million. Lack of equipment at present stands in the way of the establishment of an army of the utmost capacity possible to the country.

In India sufficient small arms are produced to equip the army, but industry there is not geared to the production of tanks, airplanes and some types of heavy artillery. The production of textiles, for which India is famous, has been turned over to war purposes, and five hundred and fifty million yards of cloth per annum are made for the British army. The entire jute industry is devoted to the production of sandbags, and a million and a half pairs of shoes are made each year for Imperial armies. India produces food on a large scale and this goes in quantity to help to meet the food requirements of the Allied armies East of Suez. One million, five hundred thousand tons of steel and thirty million tons of coal are produced in India each year and these now go into the production of small artillery and other war necessities.

A United Country

For the present political issues have been put into the background, labour disputes do not exist, and the whole country is bent on the one task of doing its part in bringing the war to a successful close. As equipment is received from the other parts of the Empire, and the United States, the Indian army will grow, and will form an increasingly strong bulwark in Indian defence. Of the spirit of the people of India, Sir Girji said:

"We are with you in this cause, ardently, eager for effort, braced for sacrifice. Never, I think, in the history of the world has there been such a combination of powers as those who signed the other day or on whose behalf was signed the other day, the declaration of the united nations in Washington, a declaration which I had the privilege of signing on behalf of India."

And so we know that in the Far East, where the struggle is now grim and deadly, there stands a part of the Empire, strong and ready to do its utmost in bringing about a victory for the forces of democracy.

Fine Will Be Heavy

If Batavian Citizens Fit For War Work Leave Capital

All civilians able to perform war work are forbidden to leave Batavia, capital of the Netherlands East Indies.

The government decree provided penalties up to five years in prison and 10,000-guilder (about \$5,000) fines for civilians who disobey the order.

The decree covers all persons assigned to civilian war work, all persons connected with any vital organization or industry, all who have been assigned by the governor-general to important non-military functions, all persons possessing special knowledge or experience for non-military duties and all who have joined air raid services or the Red Cross.

Britain's Labor Shortage

Works Manager On The Spot When Employees Were Arrested

The shortage of skilled men in the factories is causing some odd situations.

The other day a colleague heard a works manager giving evidence at the police court against a group of his employees who stood in the dock charged with a series of thefts. He said they were good workmen and essential to the firm's war effort at the present time. In spite of their behavior, the firm would be glad to take them back into their employ. "We cannot replace them," he added. He added that they wished they could.

"Is it a fact," asked the defending solicitor, "that you brought these men to court in your car?"

"Yes," answered the works manager, "and if they are not sent to prison I am going to drive them back. I want to get them restarted on their jobs as quickly as possible." The case ended in fines being imposed.—Birmingham Post.

Ghost Town Yields Salvage

Brule, Alberta, the once-thriving coal mining town 178 road miles southwest of Edmonton, has been deserted for a number of years and the government now is having its buildings torn down and salvaging all metals and lumber to be scrapped for war needs.

HELP GET RID OF THAT
COUGH-COLD
THE QUICK EASY WAY
The Buckley Mixture is the most powerful cough and cold remedy ever made. It gives you more for your money. But be sure you get the genuine.

BUCKLEY'S MIXTURE

The Individual Citizen's Army
A Weekly Column About This And That In The Canadian Army.
By Alan Maurice Irwin

It's rather a strange thing that a country whose citizens, according to recent press despatches, are able to spend 60c of every dollar they receive on the war effort, should know so little about its Army—the biggest single item in the 60c worth.

That sounds like a sweeping assertion. It is a sweeping assertion, and perhaps, like most generalizations, slightly unfair. It is occasioned by a couple of newspaper clippings which came to my desk recently, which show that Canadian newspapermen are woefully ignorant of Army terms. (They should read this column.) Perhaps it is elevating the fourth estate too highly to judge a country by its newspapermen, so an apology may be in order.

The whole thing grows out of two abbreviations—"K.P." and "A.W.O.L." Both these terms are used little too frequently in Canadian newspaper columns to please old soldiers—this old soldier anyway, for neither of them apply to the soldiers of the King.

"K.P." is the abbreviation for a term current in the United States Army—"Kitchen Police"—it does not mean sentries placed on guard duty to protect currents and other delicacies from a raiding finger—it just means men who have been detailed to assist in the non-technical work in the kitchen.

A tour of duty on "Kitchen Police" is sometimes ordered as a mild punishment. But the fact that a man is detailed for a job in the kitchen does not always mean that he has transgressed any Army regulations.

In the Individual Citizen's Army of Canada, work in the kitchen is one of the regular "fatigues" for which all private soldiers are liable to be detailed in the ordinary course of events, and, since a kitchen in your Army is invariably known as a "cook-house," this duty should properly be referred to by newspaper writers and others as "cook-house fatigue."

(As one who had his share of cook-house-fatigue a quarter of a century ago, it is probably unfair of me to point out—lest some Commanding Officer chance to look at this—That Other chance of ten it is a very welcome duty. There are such things as extra pieces of pie, apples that can be snatched, and other delicacies unofficially available at the amateur cook-house staff, which makes the whole proceeding rather useless as a punishment, even of the mildest variety.)

The other abbreviation I complain of in Canadian papers is "A.W.O.L."—again a U.S. Army term—meaning "absent without official leave." If the United States Army cares to indulge in such redundancy it is all right with me, but as an ex-soldier of an Army in which leave is referred to purely and simply as "leave," I feel that Canadian newspapermen should stick to the Army abbreviation of "A.W.L." which means obviously "absent without leave." If a man has leave in your Army it has been granted by higher authority. Obviously then it does not need to be called "official leave," there being no such thing as an unofficial variety.

All the foregoing may seem to be trivial. Actually it isn't. The Individual Citizen's Army is not made by the Canadian taxpayer, it is an invention which spells to him or her the difference between freedom and oppression, between life and death; so, like good investors it behooves us to know everything we can about the enterprise in which we should all be investing our money, our work, our brains and everything that we have.

CONSTIPATED?

ADLERIKA
At Your Drug Store.

Doing Good Business

Taxi-Boats Are Very Useful In The Halifax Harbor

An uninitiated person who heard a taxi being hailed in the crowded mid-stream of Halifax harbor doubtlessly would think that somebody in the near vicinity had tossed down one too many and let it go at that.

But that wouldn't be the end of it. A few minutes later, a noisy old motorboat would chug up to the merchant ship anchored nearby, and a nimble-footed seaman would scamper down a Jacob's ladder and hop into the boat. Then, as likely as not, the seaman might say to the boatman: "Shore, please, James."

As a matter of fact, the water taxi business is a particularly lucrative one in Halifax. One of the best that has sprung up since the war began. The taxi-boats—they are known as the "mosquito fleet" by old-time harbor-workers because there are so many of them darting in and out of the midstream traffic—operate to bring seamen ashore for a leave and to take them back to their ships. They also carry supplies out to ships which anchor in port for a time but do not go into a dock.

There is enough work to be done to keep approximately 200 of the little craft busy, their owners getting \$1 per passenger for trip to any part of the middle harbor, \$2 to McNab Island beside the outer harbor and \$5 to the inner harbor, or Bedford Basin.

Most of the boats in the business used to operate on the inshore fishing grounds. Characteristically, they are noisy affairs, low-slung, scantily-painted, their smelly engines in rickety wheel-houses close to the bow, an open hold extending from the wheel-house to the stern where the passengers—once it was the fish—are stored.

A taxi company which operates a fleet of cabs in the city, also has a half-dozen boats in the harbor. Some of the craft have been fitted up almost luxuriously, their brightest feature being cabins fitted with automobile heaters for warmth.

Part Of Community Life

Spirit Of Kindness Brings Out The Best In People

Neighbors gathered at the home of the widowed Mrs. Ella Lenz, near Holstein, Iowa, one day last fall. They brought with them corn pickers, tractors and teams and wagons. Before the day ended the 3,300-bushel corn crop on the farm was harvested. The womenfolk prepared a fine dinner.

It is a simple heart-warming story, repeated in one way or another in many communities. But it points a meaningful lesson. The expression of kindness and good will has become common to community life.

Wherever it has extended, this spirit of mutual consideration has brought out the best in men and women. It has lessened trouble with cheer, pain with comfort and fear with friendliness. Its results justify Charles Fletcher Dole's assertion: "Good will is the mightiest practical force in the Universe."

This truth is exemplified in a parable of the parable of the Good Samaritan, the active principle of the commandment "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." The present world tragedy shows the urgency of expanding the boundaries within which this healing influence is permitted to work. The roots of hate and war will be eradicated only when men realize the full significance of those words in Romans XIV. 7: "For none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself."—Country Gentleman.

SELECTED RECIPES

SAVOURY BEANS

- 1 lb navy beans
- 5 slices breakfast bacon
- 1 medium-size onion, chopped
- 2 cups canned tomatoes
- 1/2 cup brown sugar
- 1/2 cup Crown Brand syrup
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon pepper
- 1 1/2 teaspoons dry mustard

Method: Soak beans overnight; in the morning drain and rinse well. Cover with fresh water and cook until tender. Dice the bacon and fry, but not to a crisp. Add chopped onion, cook until tender. Add tomatoes, sugar, syrup and seasonings. Cook together about 10 minutes. Drain the beans and put half of them in bottom of bean pot (quart size). Add half the bacon and tomato mixture, then other half of beans. Cover with remaining sauce and cook in slow oven. Serves six.

A turkey-like bird, with a three-inch horn protruding from its forehead, has been discovered in the Bolivian jungles.

Mucovoy was a former name for Russia.

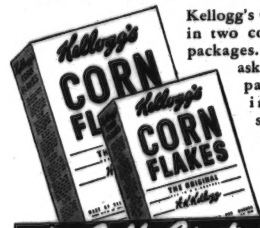
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This is an offer you don't want to miss—so stock up on Canada's favourite cereal right now! You'll find real zest for breakfast when you dip your spoon into a bowl of these crunchy, crisp corn flakes with milk and sugar! That exclusive Kellogg's flavour is going to stir your appetite! And you, too, will echo the vote of 4 out of 5 housewives from coast to coast who declare Kellogg's first for flavour!



Kellogg's Corn Flakes come in two conveniently-sized packages. When eating out, ask for the individual package with the inner WAXTITE sealed bag. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

The Self-Starter Breakfast!

Norway's Merchant Marine

Despite Losses About 80 Ships Still In Allied Service

The story is being told of the war, Norway has lost a total of 24 ships by sinking, according to an Associated Press compilation of December 14, 1941. Others have been seized by the Axis in Norway or ports elsewhere. Still at the service of the Allied cause are approximately 80 merchant ships, totalling about 5,500,000 tons deadweight. Among the Allied countries, Norway's merchant marine is exceeded in size only by Great Britain's and that of the United States.

Ready For Emergency

The story is being told of an Italian tank captured in Libya which was found to have three reverse speeds and one forward.

The British captor thought he would have some fun with the Italian in charge. "Why," he inquired, "do you have that forward speed on there?"

"Well," replied the Italian, "we might be attacked from the rear."

Halley's comet was the first whose periodicity was predicted. This was in 1704, but verification was not until 1759.

Fine Enough Anyway

Machinist Not Strong On Arithmetic But Knew His Job

Recently a Canadian editor was in a gun plant where extremely fine tooling operations were being carried on.

"What are your tolerances on this job," he asked a man at a lathe. "One five thousandth of an inch," replied the workman.

The figure conveyed little to the editor. He asked, "How fine is that?"

The workman, too, seemed puzzled. He called to his neighbor on the next machine: "Bill, how many five thousandths are there in an inch?"

Bill scratched his head. "Gee, I don't know. But there must be millions of them."

Haleakala, located on the island of Maui, Hawaii, is the world's greatest known dormant volcano.

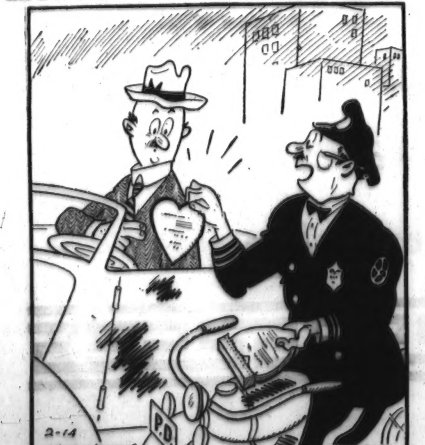
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LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



"Well, it's Valentine's Day, ain't it?"

Britain Is Now Preparing To Build Model Towns And Cities After War Is Over

British architects, looking forward to the day when building materials will be available for houses and munitions factories, are drafting plans for model cities and towns to be built in the new Britain after the war.

German high explosive bombs and incendiaries destroyed many thousands of buildings during 1941 and the ruins lie where they fell or were torn down and carted away to be turned into scrap for future construction.

Last year was one of destruction, demolition and repair, with rebuilding put aside until such time as there is no possibility of new structures again being laid low by bombs. But the British have not been idle waiting for the war to end. Plans have been prepared for peacetime building and local authorities are co-operating with government ministries in laying the foundations for new towns and cities.

"We are planning to get rid of ugliness in our towns and to build a fairer Britain and replace the hovels that remain by worthy homes," said Arthur Greenwood, minister without portfolio, charged with social and economic reconstruction. It is to this end that local authorities, the ministry of works and building under Lord Reth, and the ministry of health are working.

Physical rebuilding is the special concern of Lord Reth, given "a special responsibility for seeing that all practicable preparations are made now for the physical reconstruction of town and country" after the war. Some steps taken for war purposes, including the standardization of bricks and building materials, will prove of great value in rebuilding in peace time.

An advisory committee attached to the ministry of works and buildings is studying possible means of stabilizing the value of land required for developments or re-development, or any extension or modification of powers to enable the public to acquire such land on an equitable basis. Test surveys have been made in heavily bombed areas such as Birmingham, Coventry and Bristol, in co-operation with the local authorities. The London county council and city corporation have been asked to prepare plans for the reconstruction of London.

Shortage of building materials because of the demands of the war effort have limited wartime reconstruction. Where repairs would put a building in order again they have been made but in almost all cases they are only temporary.

St. Paul's Cathedral in the heart of London "City" district, still bears the mark of bombs but repairs made it fit for service soon after it was hit. All around it, however, are scores of offices and churches, irreparable damages by explosives and fire. Minor repairs were made at damaged Westminster Abbey and Westminster Hall, but the debating chamber of the House of Commons will not be restored until after the war. Steel girders are being removed from the commons for scrap.

Most ambitious plans so far advanced for reconstruction have been at Coventry, whose name became a byword for destruction after the heavy raids there a year ago last autumn.

The dust had scarcely settled in the ruined city before council members went to see Lord Reth who told them to prepare their plans for reconstruction as he wanted to make Coventry a test city. D. E. Gibson, city architect, went to work on designs for the new city.

First things to be rebuilt, according to his plans, will be the shopping centre, almost entirely destroyed. To avoid accidents, caused by people crossing the streets, it is intended to build the stores down a pedestrian gangway. Design of buildings will be controlled by the city architect with ample scope for individuality. Ideas have been advanced for the best system of roads and highways. Housing problems have been given consideration with a view to eliminating slums.

These and many other details have already been considered for Coventry and for other cities and towns all over England where bombs and fire wrought destruction.

Gibson spoke not only for his own city but for the whole of England when he said that although it is unlikely there will be any rebuilding until after the war "it is essential that plans should be ready when rebuilding starts, otherwise people might rebuild on the old unsatisfactory lines, saying they cannot wait." "It is as important to plan for peace as for war," he said. "We all know how long it takes for plans to be prepared and put into effect. Let us not have another failure like that after the first fire of London, when the plans were not adopted. While long the old still tugs against the desire for the new, Britain's architects are confident there can be reconciliation between the two in the plans they are making for post-war reconstruction."

Military Cadet Units

Thousands of Sixteen-Year-Old Boys Will Register in Britain

Military cadet units throughout Great Britain are expected to absorb many thousands of 16-year-old boys who will register under the new national scheme for the "guidance" of youth too young to enter the armed forces.

These units, which already have 25,000 members, receive a boost from the War Office when it was announced that uniforms, formerly purchased by the units will be supplied free of charge. They will consist of battle dress, field service cap and leather gaiters similar to the type issued to Home Guard.

"New cadet units will be affiliated to the Home Guard or Territorial establishments for training purposes," an official of the British National Cadet Association said, "and when the boys reach the age of 17 they automatically will pass into the Home Guard."

The full training scheme for boys has not yet been announced but plans have been drawn up by the association for the establishment of units to accommodate boys sent for training.

Symbolic Coin

Message Engraved On A Dime Was Sent To Prime Minister Churchill

On a Canadian dime a Winnipeg engraver skillfully inscribed the famous message which Prime Minister Churchill proclaimed to the world, containing the oft-quoted passage commencing "Let us then to the task..."

A Winnipeg citizen purchased the coin from the engraver and sent it as a souvenir to Mr. Churchill during his recent visit to Canada. The British Premier acknowledging the gift, and praising the skill of the workmanship, voiced his appreciation of "the symbolism of this coin."—Hullfax Herald.

Given To University

Skeleton Found In Scotland By Canadian Forestry Corps

Men of the Canadian Forestry Corps are 20th century warriors looking for a fight—but so far the best they have been able to do is look up with the remains of a battle fought more than 3,000 years ago.

One of the companies somewhere in Scotland was building a road into its woods operation and "builders" uncovered a large box, made of thick stone ingeniously dove-tailed at the joints. A pop-eyed lieutenant opened the box and found a skeleton, knees drawn up to the chest and arms folded.

Police were notified and the Scottish equivalent of an inquest was held. Anthropologists and paleontologists dashed up from Edinburgh. There was a little vase and several other souvenirs and these were eagerly seized upon by the scientists.

At the inquest the scientists testified: 1. The man was dead. 2. He had been dead since about 1,500 B.C. 3. There were probably no immediate living relatives to claim the body.

The skeleton, reported to be that of a chief in the war councils of his day, was turned over to the University of Edinburgh.

Punishment Is Heavy

It is now against the law in the Soviet Union for any worker to leave employment without the authority of the state. Two persons who quit their jobs in a defence industry without permission were sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. Three others got five-year terms.

Silver fox was the first important commercial fur bearer successfully raised in captivity in the Dominion.

Quebec produced turpins valued at \$3,153,000 in 1939.



The Pilot's Story

Wounded In Action, Brings His Plane Safely Home

P.O. T. C. Rigler, D.F.M., who once shot down three German planes within an hour, has had his first bullet wounds and has proved to the Germans that he can take it as well as hand it out.

The 29-year-old Spitfire pilot, who used to live in Toronto, was badly shot up in a flight over enemy-occupied territory but brought his battered Spitfire safely to base through 100 miles of bad weather although his right side was useless. He was losing blood rapidly from his wounds and was able to return the enemy fire only with his left hand.

Rigler told his story in a letter to his wife and parents at Poole, Dorsetshire.

"I'm O.K. now," he wrote. "I was wounded in action off the enemy coast. I missed the other Spitfire pilots in the bad weather and had to fly 100-odd miles home with my radio smashed and losing lots of blood from my right leg and arm and especially my shoulder."

"I arrived back and was operated on. I had one bad night with five or six injections but now I'm O.K."

"They tell me I made a perfect landing. That seems strange to me as my right side was quite useless when he said that although it is unlikely there will be any rebuilding until after the war 'it is essential that plans should be ready when rebuilding starts, otherwise people might rebuild on the old unsatisfactory lines, saying they cannot wait.'"

"I think I was very lucky and my luck is still holding. Out of considerably more than 100 sorties this is the first time I have received the slightest scratch although Jerry damaged my plane a few times."

Not The Right One

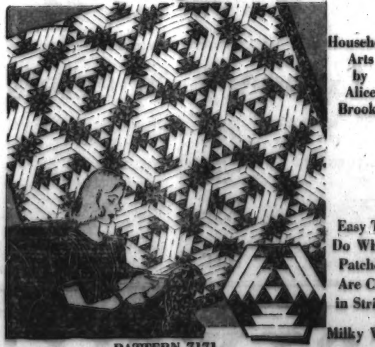
P. E. Flowers lost a hub cap somewhere along the 60-mile stretch from Moriarty to Albuquerque, N.Y. Homebound, he watched for it. He found 13 hub caps, but none was his.

Nance Is Misleading

The peanut is not a nut at all but a member of the prosaic pea family. Peanuts contain as high a percentage of protein as a fresh egg or a porterhouse steak.

Life insurance was first sold in Canada about the middle of the 19th century.

A Fascinating Quilt To Piece



Just cut the patches in strips and start sewing them round and round to make a star block for this quilt. Milky Way. It's grand work for those spare moments—you'll have this heirloom quilt in no time! Pattern T171 contains Block Chart; carefully drawn pattern pieces; directions for quilt; yardage chart; color scheme; illustration of quilt.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 176 McDermott Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published.

Educational Facilities In The Old Land Adjusted To Meet Changed Conditions

Get All The News

Norwegians Spread Information They Hear In Broadcasts From London

Norwegians who have escaped to England report that in Norway it is considered "bad form" to ring up friends or call on them during the hours when the BBC is broadcasting in Norwegian, and that far more people listen to London than to their own German-controlled home stations. Confirmation of the BBC's success in Norway comes from the Germans themselves, reports C. J. Rolfe. Travellers from Denmark declare that almost every household tunes in regularly to England. In Holland both the BBC's newscasts and its "Free" Dutch Government program, "Radio Oranje," are well received and have provided a focus for resistance to the Nazis. In Poland, where the Germans have made even the possession of a receiving set illegal, it is known that two-men suicide squads take down and mimeograph the texts of British and American broadcasts, which are then widely circulated in leaflet form. Forty-five minutes after the relief of Tobruk by the Allies was announced the news was flashed by grapevine across the country. Indeed, among all of the conquered countries clandestine news sheets based on the bulletins of the British radio are circulating from hand to hand, and in Czechoslovakia anything broadcast by the BBC is known throughout the country within a few hours. Some continental papers have even printed jokes about children telling the time from the emptiness of the streets at the hours when the BBC is on the air.

Trade In Stamps

Being Organized By German Government To Acquire Foreign Exchange

In its hectic hunt for foreign exchange, says the London correspondent of the Ottawa Journal, the German Government is organizing the trade in stamps for its own advantage, and prohibiting what might be called the incoming trade, particularly in stamps of the British Empire, which are valued more than others by philatelists.

In regard to the outgoing trade, this runs into several million pounds, and is attractive to Germany in that it is difficult for the British blockade to put a stop to the export of such a commodity, which has neither size nor weight to attract attention.

The basis of the trade is the peculiar position Germany occupies in philately, which is always looking for the special and unusual. The German Post Office started producing special issues four years before the war. There are over a hundred of these, all with a collectors' value. In addition there are special issues for Occupied Territories, which are even more valued. Thus recently Vichy published a commemorative stamp at 50 francs which the Germans have been buying up at 20 marks for their own trading.

Good Luck

"Good-bye" is almost obsolete: We use "Good Luck" instead. Epitomizing many thoughts, that must remain unsaid.

God goes with you. We know His love is your security. You cannot be where He is not. On land, in air, on sea.

Your name will oft be on our lips As for our men we pray: This pulsing silence links us close—The minutes slip away. . . . As now we smile with lifted heads And clasp you by the hand, We merely say "Good Luck" but feel You fully understand.

—Amy L. Ratz

Some Cargo

Grouped together, the cargo vessels being built in Canadian shipyards could carry the lumber, plywood, wallboard and nails required to build a good sized city of more than 12,000 four-room cottages.

Bangkok, capital of Thailand, used to be called the "Venice of the Orient" because canals once were its only streets.

Number of post offices in Canada has increased from 3,470 at Confederation to more than 12,000.

It is estimated that every tenth Navajo Indian of New Mexico is a medicine man. 2449

Britain's universities, faced with stringent wartime requirements, have adjusted curricula to coincide with adverse conditions.

Conscription, increasing flow of girls to the services and munitions factories, civil defence, seconding of professors and lecturers to jobs of national importance and requisitioning of buildings by the government were only some of the problems imposed on universities. Hundreds of other minor obstacles had to be surmounted before higher education could be placed on a war footing.

The war has caused a considerable drop in the number of students attending colleges, but it has not seriously affected women students, who have registered for national service, but not been called up for interview. Many girls, however, have voluntarily suspended their education to enter war factories.

Decrease in attendance after the outbreak of war varied according to the size of the university. Attendance at Leeds dropped from 1,750 to 1,500, but figures for Oxford and Cambridge were sliced in half.

Residence at a university beyond the age of calling up, 19, is a privilege granted only if national interest is involved. Students must be able to complete their courses, but arts and other similar courses have practically disappeared.

Students exempted or deferred, however, have been compelled to devote a considerable portion of their time to training for national service, either by joining a Senior Training Corps, or a University Air Squad. A number also have joined local civil defence units, fire-watching squads or the Home Guard.

Membership in the Air Training Squad has been opened to students who intend to enter the Royal Air Force or the Fleet Air Arm and during the time they are enrolled they are exempted from the routine call up procedure and placed on deferred service with the R.A.F.

Training includes navigation, signalling, armaments training, and other preliminary air subjects. Cadets who obtain a squadron proficiency certificate pass direct to the Elementary Flying Training School when they are called up and skip the initial training course.

Universities also have undertaken work of national importance and are providing courses which have compensated for the depletion in male students. About 20 have opened short courses for prospective members of air crews.

Youths entering for this training must hold school certificates and will receive, at the expense of the government, a course in instruction in aviation subjects similar to those given in the university air squadrons. Only persons who hold recommendations from headquarters or former headmasters attesting to their ability to become efficient officers are accepted.

In order to meet demands of the services and of industry for technical officers, the board of education has established a scheme of state bursaries, tenable at universities and certain technical colleges, for boys and girls who have reached the necessary standard in the higher certificate examinations. The government is demanding men and women for radio work and posts requiring qualifications in engineering and chemistry.

Several universities, including the London School of Economics, have installed classes for women needed for industrial welfare posts in government employment. Others have organized schemes, most of them modest, for furthering the education of refugees.

Type Of Infantry Tank "Valentine" is not a nickname. It is the correct designation of a type of infantry tank which is built in Canada, just as "Matilda" and "Churchilla" are right names of other types of infantry tanks.

Eight million people were killed in the four years of the First Great War but three influenza epidemics which lasted six months wiped out more than 21,000,000 lives.

The human body reaches its physical peak at about 25 years, according to scientists

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THERE ARE NO SIDELINES NOW

The entry of Japan into the war has brought more Canadians to the realization of the warning which people of this country have had for two years—that nothing short of total war effort in Canada will be good enough to defeat the foes of free people. Now that Canada's western coastline is actually part of the battle front and now that we have the spectacle of unbounded energy set loose in the United States, there can be few people left in Canada who do not grasp the truth that no one in the country can escape some contribution to an all out war effort.

Sometimes it is easier to do the spectacular thing than it is to carry out the drab duty. Workmen in factories can be carried on to almost superhuman effort by the definite knowledge that their handiwork is needed desperately by the boys who man the guns. Sailors, soldiers and airmen can rise to heights of heroism knowing that the very existence of their country depends on them. But it can be harder for the civilian left at home to realize that his job is just as vital in its way as that of the war factory worker is, as that of the youth in the armed forces. Yet that is true. Canada cannot supply the ships and guns and planes and ammunition unless her citizens provide the money.

The issue of bonds being offered this month will meet people who are in a new mood. The man or woman who was satisfied to buy a hundred dollar bond last June will likely feel the need now to

LOCALS

Miss Aletha Knudson was home last week-end for a visit. Mrs. I. Hockett arrived from Vancouver last Friday for a prolonged stay with relatives in these parts.

Owing to the illness of the teacher, Miss Longmire, and about one-third of the pupils, the board decided to close the primary room of the school for this week. Miss Longmire is recovering from her illness and will probably be able to resume her work next Monday. The February meeting of the Village council will be held on Monday evening, February 16, at 8 o'clock, the date set out in the Town and Village Act.

A number of the school children have apparently been suffering from an attack of the mumps but are recovering nicely. Be sure and remember the annual Red Cross carnival in Irma on Wednesday, February 18, at 7:30. We need you there and we want as many as possible to be there in costume. Good prizes.

buy five hundred dollars worth or more. Few will limit his purchase of bonds now that the enemy is on Canada's doorstep.

To give that frosty touch often desired for sherbert cups or tall glasses dip them in warm water, chill them in the refrigerator about an hour, or until the frost forms. Then fill and serve at once.

POTATO AND VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Farmers will be interested to learn that a new Association has been formed in Alberta to be known as the Alberta Potato and Vegetable Growers' Association. The purpose of the Association is to assist the growers in the dis-

tribution and marketing of their products.

It is hoped that the closer relationship between certified seed growers and the growers of table stock will be of mutual benefit in providing for a greater distribution of certified seed and the consequent improvement of table stock. It is also hoped that the vegetable growers will take advantage of this Association in assisting them to solve some of their marketing problems.

It has long been felt that the growers of minor crops should have some kind of machinery for the orderly marketing of their crops. The growers of commercial grain or live stock products have well established and well controlled marketing facilities with necessary legislation to protect their interests. The same thing does not hold true for growers of minor crops. This appears to be the first step in establishing a market service for the potato and vegetable growers and its success will depend on the co-operation and effort of the growers themselves. This year the Vegetables (Alberta) Act was put into effect which makes the grading of all potatoes offered for sale compulsory. This, it was hoped would tend to raise the quality of table stock being offered for sale with the possibility of enlarging the markets and increasing the prices.

If growers do not properly organize they will not be able to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by these regulations. One of the services which growers of this organization will receive is a monthly report of market conditions giving the demands and prices of crops. It is often difficult for growers to secure information in regard to the demand for their product. At present we are receiving inquiries from Ontario and British Columbia for our potatoes which indicates an advance in prices can be expected.

WANT ADS

STRAYED—One black guiding white strip in face, two white hind feet, white spot on right ribs, branded 64 on right shoulder, weight 1600 lbs. Riley Emmett, phone 1512, R.R. No. 3, Mannville, Alta. 30-6-13p.

FOR SALE—3rd generation oats, germination test 98 in ten days, cleaned. Price 50c per bushel. 2nd generation O.C. 21 barley, germination 98 in ten days, free from wild oats, price 55c per bushel. A. E. Blackley, Irma, phone 203.

Sometimes the handles on silver knives become loose. This is because the cement has been washed out. Do not let silver knives soak long in hot water and wipe them as quickly as possible after washing them in warm water and soap suds.

SHIPPING HOGS

Every Tuesday and Wednesday up to 1 o'clock p.m.

Starting Car Every Week

HIGHER PRICES PAID

O. A. Lovig, Irma

Professional Cards

PURVIS & LOGAN
Barbers and Shavers

Irma Phone No. 57

At Irma every second and fourth Friday of each month.

Corn fritters go very well with mushroom gravy or cheese sauce. They blend nicely, too, with tomato or celery sauce. Serve them for luncheon, supper or a get-together snack.

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Grand February Clearance Sale

A Half Month of Outstanding Values

Commencing, Tues., February 17th until Sat., February 28th

Save up to 30% on Dry Goods and Footwear

Ladies House Dresses
Regular 1.95, Special **1.75**
All others at **89c**

PARKAS
Cosy and good quality. Sale price, each **69c**

LADIES' WINTER UNDERWEAR
Everything we have 10 per cent off

FLANNELETTE BLANKETS
Large size, pair **2.75**
Smaller size, pair **2.25**

CURTAININGS SCRIM
44 inches wide, per yard **29c**

RAYON FRONT ROOM NET
EXTRA SPECIAL
At per yard **29c**

KITCHEN and BEDROOM DRAPES
Sale 10 per cent off

TABLE OILCLOTH One Week Only
45 inches wide, sale price, per yard **42c**
54 inches wide, sale price, per yard **49c**

Children's Clothing At Real Savings

GIRLS' COMBINATIONS
Brushed wool, reg. 1.15, sale price **95c**

GIRLS HEAVY FLEECE BLOOMERS
Others at per suit **75c**

CHILDREN'S HOSE
All sizes, sale price 3 pair for **1.00**
Botany and cotton, 2 pair for **73c**
Wool ribbed hose, a few pair at **49c**

GIRLS' and BOYS' SWEATERS
All girls' and boys' sweaters 15 per cent discount

NOTIONS and SMALLWARES

HAIR NETS, 2 for **9c**
BOBBY PINS, 2 cards for **9c**
COATES THREAD
150 yd., 5 spools. **39c**
MENDING WOOL and COTTON, 6 for **25c**
HAIR CURLERS
5 cards for **49c**
RIBBONS, Hanks 4 for **35c**
SCOTCH FINGERING WOOL, 2 skeins **75c**
MAYTIME WOOL, 1 oz. balls, 3 for **40c**

10% off all WINTER FOOTWEAR

LADIES FUR TRIM, reg. 2.65, sale **2.35**
MEN'S 2-BUCKLE, reg. 2.35, sale **2.10**
BOYS' 2-BUCKLE, sizes 1 to 5, pair **1.65**

FELT SHOES, all felt shoes 10 per cent off

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL OR DRESS SHOES
Sizes 11 to 2, reg. to 2.25, pair **1.89**
Sizes to 10, reg. to 2.10, pair **1.75**

Boys' Clothing Needs

BOYS' SHIRTS
Regular to 1.25, sale price **89c**

BOYS' FLEECE COMBINATIONS
Real values at **89c** and **98c**

BOYS' SCHOOL or DRESS PANTS
Regular to 2.25, sale price **1.75**

BOYS' JACKETS, Doeskin and Wool
All lines to clear at 20 per cent saving.

Boys' Overcoats, 50% off

Grocery Specials

AYLMER SOUPS, vegetable and tomato, 10 oz., 6 tins **49c**
CHOICE TOMATOES
2½'s, 4 tins for **55c**
MAGIC COFFEE
2 pounds for **85c**
CORN STARCH
3 packages for **35c**

ORANGES, sweet and juicy
5 dozen for **89c**
ROLLED OATS
20 pounds for **1.00**
SUNNY BOY
10 pounds for **58c**
TOILET SOAP, Carbolic, Beauty
Bath and Ivory, 6 bars for **29c**

FOXWELL'S

Phone 13

Irma

Men's Clothing

MEN'S EVERYDAY SWEATERS

JUMBO KNITS —
Regular 4.95, on sale at **4.25**
Regular 3.95, on sale at **3.39**
Regular 2.95, on sale at **2.49**
FANCY SWEATERS, 15 per cent off

MEN'S WORK SHIRTS
Heavy doeskin, regular 2.00, now **1.69**
Variety line, regular 1.50 **1.35**
Regular 1.19, on sale at **98c**

MEN'S WINTER UNDERWEAR
Ribbed fleece, special sale price **1.29**
Penman's 27 fleece, per suit **1.49**
All Stanfield's and other lines 15 per cent off

MEN'S WORK SOCKS
These are exceptional values at our regular price. Now on sale 10 and 15 per cent off.
Wool knit socks, 3 pair for **1.00**

WOOL or LEATHER MITTS
Regular 1.00 line, on sale **85c**
Regular 1.19 line, on sale **95c**
WOOL LINERS, regular, 59c, now **49c**
Other lines marked down 10 per cent.

LINED CAPEKIN GLOVES, sale **1.25**

FALL and WINTER CAPS
Regular to 1.35 to clear, each **98c**

EVERDAY PANTS
Regular to 3.25, on sale **2.75**

Men's Dress Up Specials

JACKETS — Outstanding Values

SUEDE LEATHER
Sale price **7.95**
PIGTEX JACKETS
Heavy quality **7.50**
WOOL JACKETS
Sale price **4.95**
LINED DOESKIN, leather trim, each **4.25**

DRESS SHIRTS
Finest quality, forfused collars.
On sale at **1.59**
Regular to 1.35, sale **99c**

DRESS TIES, on sale **45c**

DRESS and SEMI-DRESS PANTS
All values to 4.95, to clear **3.49**

SUSPENDERS, elastic, sale price **49c**